THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9451. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1782.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

WEDNESDAY next, March 27, will be presented, a Comedy called,

THE DUENNA.

Don Ferdinand, Mr MARSHALL.
Don Jerome, Mr Johnſon; Don Iſaac Mendoza, Mr Hollingſworth; Don Carlos, Mr Tannett; Father Paul, Mr Hallion; Father Auguſtine, Mr Taylor; Lopez, Mr T. Banks; Starv'd Fryar, Mr Charteris;
And Don Antonio, Mr GAUDRY.
Louiſa, Miſs KIRBY.
The Duenna, Mrs CHARTERIS.
And Clara, Mrs HENDERSON.

To which will be added, a Farce, called, The

APPRENTICE.

NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

THE Noblemen and Gentlemen Subſcribers to the New Rooms, are requeſted to meet on Wedneſday the 27th current, at one o'clock afternoon, in Prince's-Street coffeehouſe, on buſineſs of importance to the undertaking.

NEW BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS,

FOR THE USE OF

SUBSCRIBERS *to the* EDINBURGH CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

This Day arrived.

DAWES's Eſſay on Crimes and Puniſhments.
Sinclair's Obſervations on the Scottiſh Dialect.
Mrs Griffith's Eſſays to Young Married Women.
Miſs Moore's Sacred Dramas for Young Perſons.
Memoirs of R. G—r—r, Eſq;
Eſſay on the Study of Antiquities.
Beauties of Sterne, his Pathetic Tales, &c.
Bath Anecdotes and Characters, by the Genius Loci.
Hiſtory of Lady Arabella Gay.
Williams's Obſervations on the American War.
With a variety of Pamphlets.

Likewiſe

AN ASSORTMENT OF PRINTS,

Among which are ſome beautiful New Ones,
Particularly two from Thomſon's Seaſons, viz. Damon and Muſidora, and Celadon and Amelia, both engraved by Bartolozzi from paintings by Angelica Kauffman, 12s. the pair.

This day is publiſhed, price 7s.

VOLUME SECOND OF

A COLLECTION OF CATCHES, CANONS, GLEES, & DUETTOS,

Selected from the Works of the moſt eminent Compoſers, Ancient and Modern.

The numbers of either volume may be had ſeparately, to complete ſets.

SUN FIRE OFFICE,

Writers Court, above the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh.

THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS due upon Inſurances in the SUN FIRE OFFICE, at the preſent term of LADY-DAY, *being the 25th of* March *curt. are deſired to be paid up immediately, as by neglecting the payment fifteen days after the term day, the benefit of the policy expires.*

Inſurers are therefore deſired to call at the Sun Fire Office, *Writers Court, Edinburgh, where receipts are given, as uſual, for old Premiums, and Policies iſſued for new Inſurances.*

N. B. *The* AGENT *requeſts thoſe who have Inſurances to make, as well as thoſe already inſured, to attend to their intereſt without delay.*

At GLASGOW, the fourteenth day of March 1782 years.

WHICH day, Robert Auchincloſs, Deacon Convener of the Trades of Glaſgow, George Milne, one of the Bailies of Glaſgow, the Deacons of the ſeveral Incorporated Trades in Glaſgow, and the other Members of the Trades Houſe of the ſaid city, being convened, there was laid before them the Minutes and proceedings of the Committee of Royal Boroughs in Scotland, reſpecting the renewal of the Bankrupt Act for Scotland, with the alterations and amendments therein propoſed; which being read to, and carefully conſidered by the Meeting, they unanimouſly approve of the foreſaid Minutes, and of the whole alterations and amendments thereby propoſed. And do hereby expreſs their ſincere wiſhes to have a law paſſed in terms thereof. And the Houſe return their thanks to the Committee of Royal Boroughs, SIR WILLIAM FORBES, the LORD PROVOST of GLASGOW, and JAMES RITCHIE, Eſq; of Buſbie, for the great pains they have taken in collecting the ſenſe of the Trades and Manufacturers in Scotland, with reſpect to the improving the Bankrupt Law, and for their properly digeſting the ſame. And appoint this act to be inſert in the Edinburgh and Glaſgow news papers.

Extracted from the Records of the ſaid Trades Houſe by me their clerk,

JOHN WILSON.

INVERNESS, 16th *March* 1782.

THE Magiſtrates and Council of the town of Inverneſs, in Council convened, the Provoſt laid before them the alterations and amendments propoſed by the Committee of Royal Boroughs to be made in the Bankrupt-law of Scotland, now near expiring; which having been deliberately conſidered by the Council, they unanimouſly approve of the intended alterations, and reſolve to ſupport, by every lawful mean in their power, any bill that ſhall be brought into Parliament for the renewal of the ſaid law, with ſuch amendments, the ſalutary effects of which to the commercial intereſt of this country are evident. And they return their thanks to the Lord Provoſt of Edinburgh, the Lord Provoſt of Glaſgow, Sir William Forbes, Bart. and the members of the Committee of Royal Boroughs, for their particular attention to this important matter: And appoint this act to be publiſhed in the Edinburgh news-papers.

To be LET or SOLD, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THAT Large LODGING or DWELLING-HOUSE, with Garden and Offices, ſituated at St Leonards, ſouth ſide of the Canongate, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Braidwood. The Houſe is large and commodious, perfectly free of ſmoke and vermin, and genteelly finiſhed. The Garden is well laid out, and the Offices are all in good repair.

For further particulars apply to Meſſ. Sands and Naiſmith writers, at their writing-chamber, Baillie Fyfe's Cloſe.

N. B. The whole, or any part of the price, will be allowed to lie in the hands of the purchaſer, to anſwer an annuity.

TO BE LET OR SOLD,

THAT HOUSE in Fountainbridge, lying on the north ſide of the ſtreet thereof, oppoſite to Lady Lockhart's houſe, with coach-houſe and ſtables, &c. and a Park of about one acre and a half of ground, or thereby.

The Houſe will be ſhown by Mr Lauriſton, next houſe to the weſt of the premiſſes.

At London for Borrowſtounneſs,

THE UNITY,

ROBERT ANGUS Maſter,

For JAMES GRINDLAY,

Now loading at Hawley's Wharf, and will ſail the 5th April, with or without convoy.

Has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

Letters addreſſed to the Maſter, at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, No. 1. Swithing's Alley, will be attended to; or Hawley and Downe for the maſter.

There is a probability of this ſhip ſaving the convoy at Sheerneſs.

From the London Papers, March 19.

LONDON.

The determination of the queſtion to be brought on to-morrow in the Houſe, is conſidered as one of the moſt important that has for this long time been agitated there. In the opinion of the minority, nothing leſs than the fate of the kingdom depends upon it, as (ſhould they be unſucceſsful) Congreſs will not treat with the preſent adminiſtration, conſequently the reſolutions lately paſſed for a peace with America muſt prove futile, as no peace can be obtained, if their aſſertions be true. On the other hand it is ſaid, that if the minority gain the queſtion, it will ſpeedily be followed with a diſſolution of Parliament, unleſs a coalition perfectly agreeable to a great perſonage takes place. The terms of this coalition are, that the preſent miniſter go out; but that the Secretary at War and for the northern department ſhall remain. *St James's Chron.*

Laſt night a private cabinet was held at Lord North's houſe in Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter.

Several meetings have been held at Lord Gower's houſe in Privy Gardens, upon the new arrangement that will certainly take place in the adminiſtration in a few days; at which Lord Shelburne, the Duke of Grafton, Colonel Barre, Mr Burke, and others of the minority, were preſent. The firſt condition required was, an unlimited indemnity to the preſent miniſters for all paſt conduct.

The king will part with Lord North with much more regret than any of his miniſters; Lord North is the only favourite in the private cabinet: the Admiralty intereſt has been long wearing away.

It was ſtrongly reported a few days ſince, that the India company's forces had taken 6000 of Hyder Ally's troops, with young Hyder at their head; who after an action with the Engliſh, had come down to cover his father's retreat.

Sir John Johnſtone, who, ſince his arrival in England, has obtained the place of Inſpector General over the Indian nations in alliance with Great-Britain, is to go out with the Quebec fleet, now under ſailing orders at Spithead.

Yeſterday letters were received in town from St Kitt's, by a veſſel called the Ann, which is arrived at Briſtol: She brings advice as late as the 10th of February, at which time the iſland was not recaptured; Bouille ſtill remained at the bottom of Brimſtone-hill, and the fleet were lying off Old Road. By this intelligence it is evident that the French do not mean to withdraw their troops, otherways they would immediately have adopted that meaſure upon the arrival of Vaudreuil, whoſe reinforcement was certainly very inadequate to the expectation of De Graſſe.

It has been thought extraordinary by many, that no mention has been made by Sir Samuel Hood, of whoſe poſſeſſion Londonderry Fort, a little to the eaſtward of Baſſeterre town, and the two forts eaſt and weſt of that, commanding the entrance of the harbour at St Kitt's, were in. If in the hands of the Engliſh, it is impoſſible the French fleet could ride there in ſafety. And if in the hands of the French troops, then the Engliſh never could have anchored there unmoleſted. The only means of reconciling this ſeeming contradiction, is, by ſuppoſing that the Britiſh troops, on the landing of the French, muſt have ſpiked the cannon, demoliſhed the forts, and retreated to Brimſtone Hill.

We are ſorry to hear that orders are ſent to the Weſt-Indies to recall Sir Samuel Hood, on account of our misfortunes in the Cheſapeak, and that an enquiry may be made into the conduct of the naval Commander on that diſaſtrous occaſion. No man in the ſervice is ſo univerſally regarded both by men and officers, equally on account of his temper and abilities; nor have we a Commander in the ſervice ſo univerſally eſteemed by the inhabitants of the Weſt-India iſlands; and no intelligence that can be conveyed to the Weſt-Indies will give ſuch general diſſatisfaction as the recalling of that excellent officer, in ſo critical a ſituation as our Weſt-India property ſtands at preſent.

All the foreign prints indicate a war with the Turks, to be carried on by the Emperor of Germany, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia; it is likewiſe ſuggeſted, that the King of France has opened his eyes to his true intereſts, and ſent engineers to Conſtantinople. In that caſe it is probable that a war may take place between France and the Emperor.

It is certain that the Levant trade is too intereſting to France not to compel her to ſupport the Turks, in which caſe we may probably have ſome aſſiſtance againſt France.

A letter from Peterſburgh, received by a merchant in the city, has the following article: "The weather is ſet in ſo ſevere, that I am afraid the fleet of men of war which are intended for England, will not be able to ſail down the Baltic before the latter end of April; they have taken on board every neceſſary that is wanted, and lie at ſingle anchor, ſo that they are ready to put to ſea as ſoon as the weather becomes moderate; we hope that they will be a means of ſubduing your enemies, and putting an end to a bloody and an expenſive war."

A letter from Liſbon has the following article: "The Queen, unwilling to diſoblige any of the Chriſtian powers, has ſent to the Captain of an Engliſh frigate who had brought a prize in, to depart with it in 24 hours, if not an embargo would be laid on it, agreeable to an edict publiſhed ſome time ago; and that ſhe did not do it from any diſreſpect to the Engliſh, for ſhe had a great regard for her good ally his Britannic Majeſty; that if the Captain wanted any neceſſaries, he ſhould be ſupplied with them immediately, which accordingly he was, and ſent his prize to ſea in about 12 hours. However, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador laid a complaint before the Miniſtry becauſe the ſhip was not ſtopt, as it belonged to ſome Spaniſh merchants, but his complaint was paid no regard to. The letter ſays, that the Engliſh are treated with great reſpect, and have every indulgence allowed them they can reaſonably deſire."

It is ſaid, that, upon Lord Cornwallis's ſurrender, the 10th article of his capitulation raiſed a general alarm among the loyaliſts in America. Lieutenant-General Leſlie, and Colonel Clerk, wrote to head-quarters an account of the ill effects it produced in and about Charleſtown, where they commanded. Upon the receipt of this, and other ſimilar intelligence, the Commander in Chief ſummoned a council of his officers at New York, and the reſult of that meeting was the following order:

Copy of an order ſent to Lieutenant-General Leſlie and Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, dated Head Quarters, New York, Jan. 6. 1782.

"As it is my moſt earneſt and fervent wiſh to give every poſſible protection to all his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, and to remove from their minds every cauſe of apprehenſion, I deſire that you will endeavour to reſtore the confidence of thoſe in your quarters, by the fulleſt aſſurances, that the Commander in Chief, and every officer under his command, will pay the ſame attention to the intereſt and ſecurity of all his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of every denomination and country, in all caſes whatever, that they do to thoſe of the troops under their orders; and they will not, on any occaſion, or in any event, make the leaſt diſtinction or diſcrimination between them.

(Signed) H. CLINTON."

Orders are given for ſome preſents to be ſent to Genera Haldimand, Governor of Quebec, which are to be diſtributed amongſt the Indian Chiefs in alliance with Great Britain.

The King lately deſired Lord Sandwich to bring him proof, that there was no means of increaſing the number of ſhips now building. His Lordſhip introduced to the King a maſter builder, from each of the yards of Chatham, Portſmouth, and Plymouth, who informed the King, that no more apprentices could be taken, than actually were employed. His Majeſty was not content with that; but demanded, if houſe carpenters could not be employed in parts of the work? He was informed they certainly might, in full half the buſineſs of the ſhip; but that the uproar in the yards might be fatal. "Why would it be fatal?" Becauſe the ſhipwrights would conſider thoſe men as come to take their bread away. "But ſuppoſe they are "induced to take theſe carpenters as aſſiſtants by a bounty of "ſo much per man; and that they ſhall not have them forced "at once upon them, but the number increaſed gradually; "and ſuppoſe further, that a bounty of two or three hundred "guineas was given to the old ſhipwrights only on every ſhip "they finiſhed, having a fourth, fifth, or ſixth of the number "employed on ſuch ſhip, houſe carpenters?" The builders, one and all agreed, that ſome plan of that ſort might be executed, ſo as to make it the intereſt of the people to covet having theſe new hands among them. They ſaid, however, that the way to do it the moſt effectually, would be the eſtabliſhment of a new yard, as it might there be done from the very keel of the firſt ſhip built.

Mr Jenkinſon, ſome years ago, took very uncommon pains to diſcover the amount of all the money raiſed by turnpikes throughout England and Wales, and found that it was about 750,000 l. per ann. He had then formed a ſcheme for taking them into the hands of Government, doing the work by means of ſoldiers, and the pariſh duty, and applying the money to the ſervice of the public. Lord North has for ſometime had this in contemplation, with this addition, to raiſe gates in the roads much frequented, and to add ſomething to the tolls of all, ſo as to raiſe a million a year from them. A further enquiry being made into the ſtate of corporation revenues, it is found that they would raiſe a third million: here, therefore, are reſources for three years of war, untouched, and that would be felt ſcarcely at all by the people.

A ridiculous accident, although it had nearly been a fatal one, happened on Thurſday evening in the gallery lobby of Drury Lane Theatre. A young man, genteely dreſſed, was detected in taking a Gentleman's watch as the crowd was preſſing towards the door, which was juſt opened. This creating much diſturbance, the people at a diſtance called out to know what was the matter, when a wag miſchievouſly ſaid, "it was *the ſtamper* who had made his firſt appearance." The conſeſion, riot, and rage, which enſued, is ſcarcely to be conceived. "Let us once have hold of him," was echoed from every quarter; nor was it till after the crowd had been repeatedly aſſured, and the poor man himſelf had earneſtly proteſted that he was *only a pickpocket*, that he was ſuffered to eſcape with life. However, when they had found their miſtake, they very generouſly made the poor fellow ſome amends for the injurious ſuſpicion in his character, by a collection of four pounds and upwards, which was preſented to him by the gentleman, whoſe watch had been in jeopardy amidſt the repeated huzzas of the ſtanders by.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, March 13.

"Saturday laſt the four Indiamen lately arrived, anchored in the ſound. On their paſſage home they attacked and took poſſeſſion of ſome Dutch ſettlement on the Sumatra coaſt, without oppoſition. Captain Mandeville with 300 ſoldiers of the Company's troops, commanded the expedition. The Dutch Governours are on board the Glatton. There was a large quantity of ſilver in bullion, and ſpecie found there, which they took poſſeſſion of, and have brought home with them.

"The famous Clonard fell in with the Indiamen off the Land's end, but as they had pendants, were clean ſhips, and looked like men of war, he did not venture near them.

"Tueſday there was a hard gale at N. N. W. Several boats, in returning from the Indiamen, got ſo far to leeward, that, unable to weather the cobler, they were driven on ſhore in Mount Baton bay, and daſhed to pieces in the ſurf; happily no lives were loſt."

PRICES of CORN at CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 18.

Wheat, 32 s. a 45 s.	Boiling Peaſe, 28 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick Beans, 16 a 19 s.
Rye, 18 a 21 s.	Small ditto, 19 a 22 s.
Oats, 6 s. a 13 s. 6 d.	Tares, 20 a 25 s.
Barley, 14 s. a 19 s. 6 d.	Fine Flour, 39 s.
Malt, 24 s. a 27 s.	Second ſort, 37 s.
Grey Peaſe, 17 a 20 s.	Rape Seed, — per laſt.
White ditto, 26 s.	

WIND AT DEAL,
MARCH 18. S. W.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, March* 20.

In a Committe went through the tobacco new duty bill.

Ordered the report on Monday,

Ordered the East India prize goods bill to be ingrossed.

Came to a resolution on the expiring laws bills, to be reported on Monday.

Deferred Ways and Means, and the Supply, to Monday.

On the MOTION *for the* REMOVAL *of* MINISTERS,

Lord *North* said he had something to lay before the House of such a nature, as he was of opinion would render the motion intended to be made to-day, for the removal of his Majesty's Ministers, entirely useless. Here he was called to order by

Mr *Baker*, who said he wondered how any gentleman could rise, when he knew there was a motion to be brought forward, and previously presume to deliver his sentiments on that motion, the object and substance of which he was totally unacquainted with, and of course could not possibly say, whether what he had to offer to the House did so immediately affect it, as to cause such a measure to be unnecessary. He said he thought such conduct unparliamentary, and perfectly out of order. [*A vast confusion and noise from both sides of the House then took place.*] At length

The *Speaker* arose; he declared the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had first caught his eye, which certainly entitled him to the priority of speaking. He seemed to think the noble Lord was not disorderly in what he had done; on which

Lord *North* again rose. He said the reason given by the honourable Gentleman, that he was disorderly; for that he could not offer any sufficient grounds to prevent a motion, the purport of which was unknown to him; this every gentleman must see was not the case; for the honourable Member, who gave notice of the motion, declared positively that it was in substance similar to that of Friday last, which directly tended to the removal of Ministers; and could any one suppose after this, he could be unacquainted with the nature of the motion of Friday? He then said he had such information to lay before the House, as he did conceive would satisfy them, that there was no occasion for any further proceedings, which aimed at the *removal* of *Ministers*, as he had *authority* for asserting *They no longer existed*; and hoped the House would therefore adjourn.

Sir *Fletcher Norton* now called him to order; he declared it as his opinion, that the noble Lord was very disorderly in moving for adjournment, when there was no motion before the House. (*These few words from Sir Fletcher threw the House afresh into commotion, upon the subsiding of which*)

Mr *Fox* rose, and, to prevent all further disorder and confusion, he moved, "that Lord Surry do make the announced motion.

Mr *William Pitt* seconded Mr Fox: he said, that every syllable which fell from the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, confirmed him in the propriety of the motion. It would point out to new Ministers the principles they should adopt in their administration, at the same time that it did not convey any direct censure on the present servants of the Crown; and on this account he was for bringing forward the motion.

Lord *North* hoped, as what he had to deliver to the House had a reference to the question now before them, he should not meet any further interruption in delivering his sentiments. He said, as the object that gentlemen had in their view, in those several motions which took up the consideration of the House for these three weeks past, was obtained, he did not imagine that any declarations from him, which regarded the wishes of those gentlemen, should meet with so much violence and warmth. The more regular method, he was willing to confess, of getting rid of the intended motion, would be by a message from his Majesty to both Houses, advising them to adjourn for a few days; and, by this means, time would be given to the Crown to chuse fit and able men to constitute the New Administration. This certainly would be more orderly, but that could not be done without injury to the public business of the nation; for there are at this time some bills before the House of Lords of great importance, and which must be passed by the 25th of this month; and this consideration prevented any measure being adopted that might cause their adjournment. And therefore he thought it might be done, by his declaring to the House, from *authority*, that the *present Administration no longer existed*; and, as that was the fact, if the intended motion went no further than the removal of Ministers, he could not see any possible reason for bringing it on; but should it prove more extensive, and bring any criminal charge against the servants of the Crown, he did not perceive the necessity of such hurry and dispatch in the business; for he could assure the House, for one, that he should not run away. On the contrary, as a servant of the public, and one who had long the management of the most weighty and important matters, he should ever hold himself accountable for his conduct.—He said an Administration was *immediately* to be formed of the ablest and the best men that could be found; and, to accomplish so desirable an end, a very small time, only three or four days, were demanded. He wished the House would adjourn to Monday next; surely there could be no objection to a cessation for so short a period. His Lordship then begged leave to say a few words on his retiring from office, as he no longer looked on himself in the light of one of his Majesty's Ministers. He returned his sincere thanks to the Gentlemen who had given him their countenance during his administration. He was conscious of no act of his which either they or himself could revert to and blush for; and he was happy that he could congratulate with them, that no resolution of the House denied him that heartfelt consolation. If he had not served the public with success, he had served it with fidelity. And though he quitted his employment as a Minister, he should never lose sight of his duty as a citizen. He sincerely wished that new men might give that turn to our affairs, that he had made it his incessant study to obtain.——New Ministers might have greater ability, but in point of integrity he would never yield to them.——And while they pursued such measures as he considered beneficial to the country, there would not be a man existing more zealous for their support than he would. His Lordship then moved to adjourn, as the House saw there was no necessity for the motion then before it.

Mr *Fox* declared he saw no reason, from what the noble Lord had said, why the motion should not come on; and yet he was free to confess, he saw no very forcible reason for bringing it forward. However, if the noble Lord (Surrey) who intended making it, should persevere in his intention, he should have every support in his power. He said he should briefly mention to the House, why he thought the motion ought to be made; it would be an instruction to new Ministers, to shew them from whom they held their authority, and to whom they were to look up for support, and to remember from whom they sprung, not with whom they lived; and that they should always hold it in their minds, that their measures would meet the approbation of this House, no longer than while they were founded in wisdom and integrity. On the other hand, he did not wish it should be supposed, that he wanted to press matters hard on the present Administration; and, on that account, if the noble Lord would give up his motion, he should withdraw the one he himself had made. But he thought proper it should be declared to the nation, and to all Europe, that the present Ministers did not retire in the same manner as other Ministers—at their own desire, or at the will of any other person; but at the express desire of the nation, declared by this House.

Lord *Surry* said, he was convinced more than ever, from what he had heard to-day, of the necessity and propriety of the motion he intended submitting to the House. It would give weight to the resolution of the Crown, and did not criminate the ministry; and therefore, if he was to follow his own private sentiments, he should not hesitate a single instant on the business; but in this, as in all other matters, he wished to be guided by the general sense of the House. At the same time he must protest against his being in a manner prevented by his declining the motion now, from making it at any other day, if what the noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon had so solemnly mentioned to the House, did not turn out to the full as true, as by the information he has given, he would make us believe.

Mr *Rigby* said, he was really astonished how any gentleman, after the declaration of the noble Lord in the Blue Ribbon, could harbour the smallest doubt of the truth of it! if he could conceive the noble Lord was capable of any prevarication, or of using any deception on the House, he would be of opinion, he highly merited every censure and punishment that could be inflicted on him; but he knew the noble Lord's principles too well, to form any such idea of him. He respected him as a man of the strictest integrity, and who professed the greatest zeal and love for his country. He said, when the new administration should be formed, they should, as far as his single vote went, have his support, provided their measures were such as should procure peace with America; or, in failing of that, the most vigorous exertions in carrying on the war.

Mr *Powis* spoke on the same grounds of many gentlemen of the same side, who had preceded him, for the propriety of the present motion being brought forward. However, if the House was satisfied with what the noble Lord in the blue ribbon had mentioned, and were inclined to think that the motion, from the situation that matters were now in, was unnecessary, he hoped they would be unanimous; and that the noble Lord would not bring on his motion to-day; but, should there be an atom of the present *visible* or *invisible* ministers remaining on Monday next, he trusted he would no longer defer a motion which promised such real benefit and advantage to the nation.

Mr *Burke* said, that perhaps it was not altogether prudent in the House to trust to the declarations of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon: He was no longer the minister of this country; according to his own declaration, he only continued to do the duty of office, without having any atom of power as a minister, until the new arrangement could be made. How then could they trust to his declaration in this particular? But he would not insist upon this circumstance; the noble Earl, who intended to have made the motion, had candidly expressed his concurrence in postponing it to Monday next, against which time the House would be fully and amply possessed of information on the subject; but he must beg leave to request of gentlemen, not to be so overjoyed upon the present occasion, as to forget or overlook that which was material for their present consideration; he by no means thought it a moment for riotous exultation, or for extraordinary joy; he felt undoubtedly a quiet and sober satisfaction in the prospect of a ministry which should form the basis of its government on the confidence of the people, and the ability of its measures, but that very circumstance afforded occasion both for seriousness and precaution; it should make men think; for the new system that was to be formed, was to be supported by the independence of that House. They had abolished corruption, they had put an end to that undue influence which had existed so long, and so fatally; and therefore they were to consider the new administration as founded on independence; it was a basis which could only be rendered firm by activity, caution, and zeal; for the success of a corrupt system did not altogether depend upon the wickedness of the human heart. Even the virtues of men were nearly allied to, and connected with, vices and frailties; the noble and the generous virtue of independence was closely connected with the faults of insolence, indifference, and inactivity: Independent gentlemen must know that this was the error of their mind, and they must guard against it, if they meant to preserve this country from ever falling again under a government of corruption; it must only be owing to the imbecility of Parliament, and the people, if a government should be formed, and should exist upon that wretched and ruinous principle. When independent men failed to give their support to good government, men would be found willing to obtain and preserve an Administration by means of corruption: It was not possible that ever this country could be cursed with a corrupt Ministry, if independent men would be active and zealous in the discharge of their duty. He thought it proper to say this much, to caution men in the present serious moment, and to inform those independent men, who had broken asunder the reign of corruption, that the new Administration, which they had created, must owe its existence to the continuance of their support: That every one of these gentlemen, and every honest and independent man of the country, must consider himself as responsible for the new Ministry, so long as their measures were dictated by wisdom, and directed to virtue; nay, every man of them must consider himself as the Minister: By these means, and these only, we could hope to see an Administration firmly and permanently established on a system of public confidence, and Parliamentary virtue.

General *Conway* rose just to speak one slight short word in the present awful moment, in an answer to the honourable gentleman, who he was always proud to call his friend. He perfectly agreed with him in the general system he had laid down, and what he had uniformly persevered in; yet there was one part of his speech which he was fearful he had misunderstood, at least it was not properly understood by gentlemen round him; he meant that part where the honourable gentleman said, that "if country gentlemen did not support the new Ministry, and thereby give them strength to act, Ministry would be drove to the necessity of being supported by corruption;" he hoped that was not what the honourable gentleman meant. In short, he could not believe it was, for the whole tenor of his conduct was quite the contrary; but should that be the case, he would be one of the first persons to put an end to that corruption; for he did not conceive the new Ministry, let them be who they might, to be brought in, merely because they were a new set men, but because they were men who would adopt new measures; they were men whose business it would be to prop up this tottering nation, and as it was generally believed there was an inclination in the Americans to treat for peace, certainly a much better and a more speedy peace could be obtained by them, than by persons whom the Americans could put no trust nor confidence in. If the new Ministry found they were not supported in measures which they thought were for the public good, instead of reverting to corruption to carry those measures, let them boldly declare at once to the House, it was our intention to serve you; we were confident such measures would have been for the public good; but if you are determined to withdraw your confidence from us, we will not do as our predecessors did—stay in office by corruption; we will immediately quit, and sincerely hope you will appoint some other Ministers, whom you can confide in.

Mr *Burke* rose to explain. He was exceedingly sorry, he said, that any thing he should have uttered could in the least be misunderstood. However, he did not believe the Right Honourable Gentleman had mistaken him; for, he trusted, that not only his words, but his actions, as long as he had the honour to sit in that house, had always uniformly marked him as an enemy to corruption. If the Honourable General thought or considered him as the new Minister to come in, he was exceedingly wrong; for, neither his abilities, his station in life, nor his ambition, led him to believe that he was a fit person for that high office; all that he had meant to say was, that it was the duty of the independent part of that House, who had so nobly stood forth, to continue their support, and not drive ministers to resources they by no means would wish to adopt.

General *Conway* made an apology to the Honourable Gentleman for misconceiving him, and said he was extremely happy in declaring, that he had not higher esteem for any man living than he had for the Honourable Gentleman, on account of his shining abilities, and tried integrity.

Lord *Surrey* finding the general sense of the House was to adjourn, very politely deferred his motion, reserving to himself the right of making it on Monday, if there was not a total change; at the same time declaring, that he should, if there was any delusion, make a very serious motion of quite a different nature.

Sir *Robert Smith* informed the House, that he had meant to have honour of seconding the noble Earl's motion, had it been made, but as the intended measure, agreeable to the noble Lord's declaration, was anticipated, he should remain perfectly satisfied, until Monday, when he hoped to see a new Administration formed of such men as would be a means of saving their country.

Mr *F. Montagu* wondered how gentlemen could keep debating about what they seemed all perfectly agreed in; he therefore wished they would come to the question at once.

Lord *North* then withdrew his former motion, and moved that the House do now adjourn until Monday next, which was seconded by Mr Welbore Ellis.

Sir *John Delaval* rose, and began a panegyric upon Lord North, praising him as a most upright and virtuous Minister, and lamenting that he was not to be employed in the new administration. His abilities, he said, were so great, that it was a pity and a great misfortune they were not employed in the service of his country. The whole time he was speaking, the House was in a continual roar for the question, and scarce a word could be heard; but after he sat down,

Mr *Courtney* got up, and declared that the opposite side of the House had frequently laid much stress upon the virtue of the country Gentlemen, and the independent Members, and had defined that independence lay in the mind of men, and not in their fortune; for these men were most independent who had no office nor any thing to mind; he should therefore, although he could not boast of being a country Gentleman, at least come under the other denomination; for he imagined he should very shortly be totally from office, and consequently be independent. The House continuing in a loud roar for the question, he sat down, and

Mr *C. Turner* said a few words, expressing his happiness that the Ministry were at an end, and sincerely hoping that their successors would act contrary; that they would spurn at corruption, and not be only a new set of men, but have an entire new system. The House was so impatient, that scarce a word could be heard; upon which the Speaker put the question, "That the House do adjourn until Monday next," when it was agreed to soon after six o'clock, without a division, in the confidence, that against that day the arrangements would be formed, and established, The House immediately adjourned, and a scene of general triumph and transport ensued in the prospect of A NEW MINISTRY! A VIRTUOUS SYSTEM! A GLORIOUS WAR! OR AN HONOURABLE PEACE!

[The great business of this day having drawn down vast crowds to the House, several of whom got admission into the gallery, among them appeared Mr Arnold, in the uniform of an English Brigadier-General. This circumstance being considered by many of the members as an insult, it was in the contemplation of a noble Lord (the eldest son of a wealthy Duke, who had before complained of his presence at court, when the House went up to address the King for a peace with America) to make a motion for clearing the gallery, unless the obnoxious person in question withdrew. In consequence of this, some messages passed, but on a promise that the General should not appear there again, and through a desire of not obliging the other gentlemen there to quit, the noble Lord was induced to forego his intended motion, and the General suffered to remain.]

From the London Papers, March 21.

LONDON.

This day at 'Change there was a disagreeable report, said to come by the way of Ostend, that the French and Spaniards had made a joint attack on Jamaica the beginning of February, with 18 sail of the line and 11,000 troops.

Another report says the attack was made by the Spaniards only, and the force consisted of 12 sail of the line and 10,000 troops, which left the Havannah the latter end of January, and appeared before Jamaica the 3d or 4th of February.

We can assure the public that both of these reports, though spoken of with confidence, originate chiefly in Mess. W——n, in Leadenhall-Street, having received such an account from Brussels, by way of Ostend, which they do not believe to be true; and therefore no credit is to be given to what may be said as coming from that quarter.

letter, we are assured, will be read to morrow in the of Lords from Congress, expressive of their uneasiness their present connection with their new Allies, and in- ing a desire of a reconciliation with Great-Britain.

speak from unquestionable authority, when we declare, the Marquis of Rockingham has had a *Carte Blanche* him, by a certain Personage, to enable him to model a Administration, provided he will assent to the *Influence of Crown* remaining at its present standard in the political bal- ce; but this proposition his Lordship refused yesterday ing, by the following laconick answer: —"I am fully le of the high honour his M——— has thus graciously d me; but I cannot become the responsible servant of the n and *People*, on any other than *constitutional grounds!*" *Morn. Herald.*

ord North was expected to kiss hands this day, on his be- reated an Earl of Great Britain.

Grant is said to be preparing to pass the Great Seal, of sion of 1000 l. per annum to Benedict Arnold and Elisa- Arnold, or the survivors of them, on the British Esta- ment.

s the reply of the second in command at Fort St Philips to nvitation of the Duke de Crillon has found its way into ews-papers (from the foreign prints *) we think it is but e to the character of the Chief, who might otherwise be ed to unmerited suspicion, after a life of acknowledged ur and great ability, to acquaint our readers, that such the state of mind of the second in command a considerable before the siege, that General Rainsford was sent from land early in the winter to succeed him as second to Ge- l Murray.

Qu'il ne voulût jamais se trouver dans la compagnie, encore moins à avec un T——— a fa F———! (See the article from Paris in the ript of our last paper.]

esterday Captain Dunn, Aid du-Camp to General Mur- late Governor of the island of Minorca, arrived in town, had a conference with Lord North, previous to his going t James's.

aptain Dunn, who arrived yesterday from Minorca, says, rrison was so unhealthy, that out of about 2000 men, 600 were able to march out to lay down their arms to the y, which they did with tears in their eyes, and the ene- force amounted to 18,000 men. The rest of the British on were in the hospitals, from a very dangerous flux that among them.

esterday Captain Luke Ryan, his first Lieutenant, and other pirates, who put off their trials last Admiralty Ses- s, at the Old Bailey, were removed from the same place to gate, to take their trials at the next Admiralty Sessions, h begin on Saturday the 30th instant.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 21.

"The marine mutiny bill, the bill for the better supply of rines, the bill relative to prize and bounty money, the A- ican cartel bill, the expiring laws bill, and the Dalkeith pennies Scots bill, went through a committee this day in House of Peers, and were afterwards reported.

"The bill "for preventing of bribery and corruption in election of members to serve in Parliament for the borough Cricklade, in the county of Wilts," was, upon motion, or- ed to be read a second time on the first Thursday after the ster recess. Three petitions against the bill from the inha- ants of Cricklade were afterwards presented and read, and dered to lie on the table.

"The House of Peers stands summoned for to-morrow, on motion of Lord Shelburne, "to enquire into the present rming state of public affairs." It is imagined the motion ill go off, as the noble Lord will have no Ministers to ad- ess."

Yesterday, an express arrived from the Secretary of State's ice, with a letter from Lord Viscount Stormont, to the Lord rovost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, signifying his Majesty's asure, that no longer respite would be granted to Thomas ordon, convicted of sheep-stealing. The sentence of the law ill therefore fall to be put in execution on Monday next. We rmerly mentioned, that his Majesty granted the respite to ordon, on account of the filial duty of four of his sons, who fered to enlist in his Majesty's service, on condition of their her being pardoned. These four young fellows were all at- sted last week before the Magistrates for the 48th regiment; t we presume they will now be discharged.

We hear from Glasgow, that the Comedy of the Belles tratagem, and Robinson Crusoe, were performed, for the ird time, at the New Theatre in that city, on Friday last, one of the most brillian audiences ever seen there, and re- ived the strongest marks of approbation.

On Sunday last, died at her house in Canongate, Mrs Isobel ullerton, wife of Richard Gairdner, Esq; Assistant Comptroller f the Customs.

Chester, March 19. We are happy to communicate the following very interesting intelligence, from the authority of two gentlemen just arrived in this city, from Liverpool; who ay, that on Sunday last a packet, bound for Falmouth, put into Liverpool (owing to her being chased by several privateers off Ireland) with the agreeable news of a junction having taken place between Sir George Brydges Rodney and Sir Samuel Hood, and of their having had an engagement with the Count de Grasse, over whom they had obtained a decisive victory, by capturing seven of his first rates, sinking five others, and de- stroying most of the remainder.—Such is the confidence placed in the above information at Liverpool, that since its arrival the ordnance from the different batteries have been at intervals fi- ed, and the account was immediately sent off express for go- vernment.—*Chester Courant.*

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR, *March 20. 1782.*

YOUR giving a place to the following cursory observations will oblige VERUS.

THE present Ministry seem to be in a tottering situation. They have long continued in office, but must shortly, to all appearance, make room for others. The æra of their power may be dated from July 30. 1766. Several alterations have happened since that period, but the same system has al- ways prevailed; and the same men that directed the wheels of Government then, do still remain in power to this day.

Since the days of Sir Robert Walpole, no Administration has subsisted so long. Sir Robert was once a patriot, but got into place in the year 1721. He was forced, by a majority of the House of Commons, to resign in the year 1741. His reign was, therefore, of 20 years continuance. That of the present Ministry has been 16 years; and Lord North has been first Lord of the Treasury since March 1770.

There has been always a formidable opposition to the present Ministry. It was once but small in numbers, but, at the same time, composed of men of parts. National disasters have since estranged the desires of many from those they formerly esteem- ed, and consequently have given additional strength to the Op- position.

The American war was once a popular object. Eleven twelfths of the nation once thought it right to assert the right of the mother country to supremacy over all her dependencies. The most part of such do still think so to this day. Many, however, are staggered about the propriety of continuing it. They allow our claims, but say we are unable to enforce them. They allow the war to be *unnatural*, but cannot let it be called *unjust*. They think the K—g and his Ministers were right in attempting to coerce America, but they heartily condemn the measures used for conquering the rebels. They are of opinion, that weakness and imbecility has been too much in our coun- cils; and they affirm that folly, cowardice, and treachery have prevailed amongst our commanders.

As the nation is emaciated by its misapplied exertions, a doubt is entertained if we are able to encounter all our foes. Many very good subjects do therefore think we should endea- vour to accommodate matters with those we usually filled our Colonies. They think the war should be prosecuted no long- er; and, owing to many members entertaining these senti- ments, the Minister has been outvoted in the House of Com- mons.

Few Ministers ever continued in power after being left in a minority. Lord North may probably gain his feet again, but still there is such a dead weight of opposition hanging about his neck, that neither the war, nor any measure of Government, will go on well till he is removed.

The present Administration are composed of men destitute of parts. They cannot even defend their own measures in Par- liament. Lord North is acknowledged to be a good financier: He is even a good leader in the House; *for*, like Sir Hudi- bras, he seems possessed of a "why for every wherefore;" but then he is done no injustice, when he is called weak, undeci- sive, and mutable: When the day of danger comes, he shrinks back: He seems destitute of that undaunted perseverance which is necessary to make up the character of a great Minister, and, therefore, for the peace, for the good of the nation, should be removed; though I make no scruple to say he is worthy of any other office that does not require attention, activity, and strength of mind.

As for the ministerial understrappers in the House of Com- mons, except the Secretary at War, Lord Mulgrave, Mr Rigby, the Lord Advocate, and one or two more, they are mere puppets, that just open their mouths, and say *Yea* when they are bidden.

Administration are much stronger in the House of Lords; though, even there, they are unequal in a debate to Opposi- tion. Lord Hillsborough is a man of parts. Lord Stormont is a plausible speaker: But their chief strength lies in the Chancellor. Lord Mansfield seldom speaks. Lord Lough- borough is able enough, but he seldom troubles the House. Lords Townsend and Denbigh are occasional speakers. But then Opposition have the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, Man- chester, and Portland; the Marquisses of Rockingham and Carmarthen; the Earls of Shelburne, Abingdon, Effingham, and Lord Camden, who are all good speakers. They are deficient in numbers, but, in point of argument, they often beat Administration.

In the House of Commons, the chief speakers, on the side of Opposition, are Messrs. Burke, Barre, Fox, Dunning, Con- way, and W. Pitt. They have besides a number of inferior rank, *viz.* Lord John Cavendish, Mr Thomas Townshend, Mr Thomas Pitt, Mr Sawbridge, Admiral Keppel, Lord Howe, Mr Hussey, and many others. Upon the whole, if Opposition and Administration were to be weighed in oratorial scales, Administration would fairly kick the beam.

Upon this, and many other accounts, it appears highly pro- bable that there will shortly be a change of the Ministry. For the national good, I wish it may be for the better. It should be composed of men of parts; men whose minds are fit for their offices; who know business, and of all denomination. But let it be formed on the best way, there will be an Opposition. Those that are unprovided will cry out. Let care, therefore, be taken, that the new Administration be formed of men that are able to speak for themselves; and, if their cause is good, it will be the easier defended.

The Board of Admiralty require a thorough purge. Lord Sandwich is an obnoxious man, and deserves no favour. All the other Lords, except Lord Mulgrave and Admiral Darby, are mere numsculs.

The Board of the Treasury will also stand in need of a complete change. Lord North deserves a place: The other four Lords are mere *capt mortuum*,—men that could never do good to any Administration.

The three Secretaries of State must also be changed, and that for obvious reasons, to make room for others. Mr Ellis will get a sudden downfal; but no matter; he has basked long enough in the sunshine of Court favour, and has contrived, for thirty-six years, to continue in one office or other, without a single qualification whatever.

Lord Stormont, the second Secretary, being a Scots Peer, there is little fear he will join any Opposition.

The other Secretary, Lord Hillsborough, is deserving of a place, and will probably be made joint Post-Master General.

Lord Dartmouth is presently Privy Seal. He is a very good sort of a man; but as the Duke of Grafton was former- ly in that office, it is more than probable he will want to fill it again.

Lord Bathurst, the President of the Council, will readily be removed to make room for Lord Camden.

The present Chancellor will be a weighty antagonist, if he is disobliged. It is, therefore, believed he will be allowed to re- main, which will be a wise measure.

Lord Amherst will, it is thought, continue at the head of the army; and also Lord Townsend at the Ordnance Board.

The Board of Trade will undergo a partial change. Lord Grantham, who is first Lord, must make room for the Duke of Portland.

The following is what is generally believed will be the ar- rangement of the new Ministry:

TREASURY:

Marquis of Rockingham, first Lord.

Lords of the Treasury, Mr Edmund Burke, Mr Thomas Townshend, Lord John Cavendish, and Mr William Pitt.

Mr Burke, Chancellor of the Exchequer and manager of the ministerial affairs in the House of Commons.

ADMIRALTY:

Lord Howe, Admiral Keppel, Admiral Pigott, Commo- dore Johnstone, Sir George Younge, Mr Thomas Pitt, and Mr William Hussey.

Paymaster of the forces, Mr Rigby to be continued. Mr Rigby has great influence in the House of Commons, is a lead- er of the Bedford party, and must not be disobliged.

Secretary at War, Colonel Barre. Mr Jenkinson, the pre- sent Secretary, to have his old post of one of the Vice-Trea- surers of Ireland.

Treasurer of the Navy, Mr Charles Fox. In that event the Lord Advocate, for whom this office is designed, will have to remain in the law department.

The Duke of Richmond, Earl of Shelburne, and General Conway, to be Secretaries of State.

BOARD OF TRADE:

The Duke of Portland. Lord Maitland, Sir Edward Astley, and Mr Sawbridge. Sir Adam Ferguson, Mr Gibbon, and Lord Robert Spencer, to be continued.

Duke of Grafton, Lord Privy Seal.

Lord Camden, President of the Council.

Lord Hillsborough and Lord Belborough to be joint Post- Masters General.

Lord Carlisle to continue Governor of Ireland, and Mr E- den to remain his Secretary and manager of the Irish House of Commons.

Lord Nugent, Lord North, and Mr Jenkinson to be Vice- Treasurers of Ireland.

The Duke of Manchester, and the Lords Abingdon and Derby to be accommodated with posts in the Household.

The Earl of Effingham to be restored to his former rank in the army, and to have a regiment first vacancy.

Sir Fletcher Norton to be Speaker of the new House of Commons.

A great many alterations in the inferior offices. But those already mentioned are all the principal ones.

GREENOCK SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

March 21. Peggy, M'Kirdy, from Lairne, with limestones.

SAILED,

—— — Hamilton, Alexander, from Newry with goods.
Anna Maria, Taylor, from Liverpool, with goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Mar. 24

	First.		Second.		Third.	
Wheat,	20s.	0d.	19s.	0d.	17s.	8d.
Bear,	14	0	13	4	12	9
Oats,	10	0	9	6	8	9
Peafe,	11	0	10	6	9	8

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Mrs Isabella Forrester, relict of John Forrester of Culmore.
James Buchanan tenant in Skeoch.
Joseph Twig and Co. manufacturers in Paisley, and William Twig manufacturer there.
Andrew Henderson tenant in Edgerston Tofts.
Alexander Valentyne tacksman of the farm of Pitgarvie.
Primrose Robertson merchant in Portsoy.

By Particular Desire of several Ladies of Distinction,

For the Benefit of

Master Crotch the Musical Infant,

To-Morrow, being TUESDAY the 26th instant,

In MADAM MERCUCCI's Elegant Room, the West Corner of James's Court, Lawn-market,

Will be performed,

A CONCERT OF MUSIC.

MASTER CROTCH will perform on the PIANO FORTE.

Tickets, 3s. each, to be had at the Music Shops.

To begin at twelve o'clock noon.

DAMAGED DUTCH FLAX.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, at Dunfermline, on Wednesday the 27th current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, EIGHTEEN MATS of DUTCH FLAX, being part of the cargo of the Rewzie Imperial ship, lately arrived at Borrowstounness, from Ostend.

Robert Hutton merchant Dunfermline will show the Flax any time betwixt and the day of sale.

EDINBURGH, MARCH 23. 1782.

A Numerous and respectable Meeting of the Master, Assistants, and Members of the MERCHANT COMPANY of the City of Edinburgh being this day assembled, for the purpose of considering the state of the Bankrupt Law, now about to expire, there were laid before the Meeting the Minutes of the Committee of Royal Boroughs, together with a paper lately printed containing *Observations and Proposed Improve- ments* on that important statute;—they came to the following unani- mous Resolutions:

I. That it would be highly detrimental to the commercial interests of this country, if, by suffering the present statute to expire without substituting another of a similar nature in its stead, we should be again left to the mercy of that unjust and disgraceful system which had place before passing the act 1772, whereby undue preferences were obtained by creditors on the spot, to the great prejudice of those more remote; and the effate of the bankrupt was miserably wasted and torn to pieces, by multiplied and vexatious proceedings at law.

II. That the attaching and bringing to sale the heritable property of Bankrupts is so tedious and expensive by the present system of the law of Scotland, that an alteration in that respect is not only highly desirable, but indispensibly necessary: and that this Company must consider any law that does not enforce and legalize the surrender of a bankrupt's whole estate heritable as well as personal to be therefore incomplete.

III. That a statute framed upon the very liberal and equitable prin- ciples proposed by the Committee of Royal Boroughs, seems well cal- culated to produce the most salutary consequences, as it is thereby in- tended *to procure a full and fair surrender of a bankrupt's whole estate, real and personal—to guard against partial and unjust preferences—to establish a speedy and unexpensive system of management for converting those effects into money, and finally winding up the whole business—to punish the fraudulent, and protect the honest trader, who shall have the misfortune to become insol- vent.*

IV. That this Company do therefore give their hearty approbation to the proceedings of the Committee of Royal Boroughs; and appoint the Master to convey the thanks of this Company to the Right Honour- able DAVID STEUART Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Preses, and the other members of the Committee, for their zeal in, and attention to this mo- mentuous business.

V. That the Master do also return the thanks of this Company to PATRICK COLQUHOUN, Esq; Lord Provost of Glasgow, and to the o- ther very eminent and respectable merchants and traders of that great commercial city; to SIR WILLIAM FORBES, Bart. and PATRICK MIL- LAR, Esq; bankers in Edinburgh, and Mr GEORGE GOLDIE, manager for the British Linen Company there, for the unwearied application they have given in preparing the proposed amendments, and in taking every necessary preliminary step towards having them enacted into a law.

VI. That the Master do communicate to James Hunter-Blair, Esq; the city's representative in Parliament, the sense of this Company on this important subject; and do earnestly request him, by every proper method, to endeavour to procure a renewal of the Bankrupt Law, with those valuable amendments suggested by the Royal Boroughs.

That these unanimous resolutions of the Merchant Company be in- serted in the London and Edinburgh news-papers, to show to the world how deeply the Company takes an interest in the success of a measure of such universal concern to these Kingdoms.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

King's Bench, Feb. 25.

Yesterday was tried before the Right Honourable Earl Mansfield, an action of *crim. con.* wherein Sir Richard Worsley, Bart. was plantiff, and Maurice George Bisset, Esq; defendant.

The Attorney General, as counsel for the plantiff, opened the cause, stating a variety of matter for the consideration of the jury, but particularly the ingratitude of the defendant, who debauched the wife of his friend, a gentleman to whose liberality and regard he owed his commission as Captain in the Hants regiment of militia, and who had not only received him into his family with all the warmth of genuine friendship, but had, upon every occasion, shewn him the most disinterested marks of esteem and attention. Several witnesses were called to prove Lady Worsley's going some time ago from Lewes, in Suffex, with the defendant; and the master of the Royal Hotel, in Pall-mall, together with his waiter, and one of the chamber-maids belonging to that house, were examined, who declared that the fugitives had arrived there in a post-chaise in the night, and that they had been several hours in bed together, previous to their departure.

Mr Bearcroft, as counsel for the defendant, frankly acknowledged that he had no evidence to controvert the fact; but contended, on the part of his client, that the plaintiff was not entitled to exemplary damages, as he had not only acquiesced in the incontinence of his lady, but in fact encouraged it.

To substantiate the defence made by the defendant, and also to shew the profligate conduct of the lady, several of the sprightly men of the *ton* were examined, all of whom had at different times, as was generally credited, been criminally acquainted with her ladyship.

Lord Deerhurst was first called. He felt the disagreeable situation he stood in, and appealed to the learned judge for his direction how to act. Lord Mansfield told him, he was bound not only to tell the truth, but the whole truth. Lord Deerhurst then declared that he had been on a visit to Sir Richard Worsley's house in the Ile of Wight, and that in a conversation with Sir Richard, the latter observed, that Lady Worsley had been often tempted by young men of fashion, but in vain; at the same time saying—"If you wish to try her Ladyship, do it." Again, Lord Deerhurst said, that he had the fortitude to visit Lady Worsley's chamber about four o'clock one morning; but that as the mischief would have it, Sir Richard caught him there, and immediately put the following *important* question to him—"Deerhurst, what brought you here?" His Lordship immediately answered, My dear friend, I have a custom of walking in my sleep.—This joke finished the matter, and the parties retired in great good humour. Lord Deerhurst was then asked, how long he had remained at the house after this unlucky discovery. He said about four days, to the best of his recollection, and that, during the time, he had made an appointment with the Lady, who met him in consequence at a village some miles from Southampton unattended, and where he remained with her 24 hours. On counsel asking his Lordship if he had any particular connection with her Ladyship during that time, he appealed to the learned judge, and begged to know if he was obliged to answer that question—Lord Mansfield said, "By no means."

Lord Peterborough was next examined. His Lordship was reserved in his evidence, and said little more than he had *known* the Lady.

The Marquis of Graham was the third evidence. In the course of which, he spoke with uncommon modesty; we hope this truth is no libel on a man of fashion—the fact is, he spoke very *feelingly* on the occasion, and some saucy auditors were ill-natured enough to say it was not surprising, as his Lordship had received *favours* from the Lady that had made a *lasting impression*.

The Hon. Mr Wyndham was next sworn.—He acknowledged to have visited Lady Worsley. Counsel then asked him, if he had not received a *ring* from her Ladyship as a present; he said he had—Was it a wedding-ring?—he could not tell that—Was it a plain ring? Yes.—Her Ladyship's *ring* closed this evidence.

Another witness was brought to prove the following very extraordinary whimsey, which entered Sir Richard's head one day at the bath at Maidstone, in Kent. Lady Worsley, it seems, was bathing, during which time the plaintiff and defendant were in converse on the outside of the building. Sir Richard informed the defendant, that Lady Worsley was beyond all doubt the finest proportioned woman in Europe; and in case he wished to be convinced of the fact, he would assist the defendant in getting up to an aperture or window, through which he might see her, like Diana bathing with her nymphs. The soldier immediately mounted on Sir Richard's shoulders, and by that means had an opportunity of seeing the amiable fair one in a state somewhat similar to *Eve* before her *fall*.—The attendant, on seeing *Mars* peep through the hole, cried out in a very audible voice, "Lord, Madam, there's the Captain "looking!—For shame, Sir—Lord, Madam, what shall we do "with the impudent man?—Her Ladyship did not appear to be so agitated as Betty, but dressed herself with great composure, and then joined Sir Richard and the Captain, who were waiting for her Ladyship. The parties met with infinite good humour, and returned home laughing heartily at the *whim*.

Dr Osborne was afterwards sworn. This evidence proved, that he had attended her Ladyship in a situation too indelicate to mention in a public paper. He also declared, that immediately after he had received the subpœna to appear and give evidence to the trial then before the Court, he waited on her Ladyship, and requested she would not be displeased at his attending, as he would be obliged to tell *all he knew*. Upon which her Ladyship immediately answered, "Indeed, Sir, you have "my permission most sincerely: Nay more, I request you "will make a point of attending, and declare every thing you "know of me." This declaration discovered an uncommon affection for her present gallant, as it plainly meant—*criminate me, as by that means you will save my lover from the effects of a heavy verdict*. Some other evidences were brought, all of whom established one fact beyond the possibility of a doubt, viz. that the Lady was *flighty* before her present connection.

Here the evidence was closed for the defendant. Lord Mansfield then summed up the whole, and explained it as law, that where an husband connived at the incontinence of his wife, and was privy to her adultery, no action did lie. The jury however found the fact according to proof, but sensible of the connivance on the part of Sir Richard, reduced the damages, which the Baronet laid at *Twenty Thousand Pounds*, and gave their verdict for only ONE SHILLING.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BY PUBLIC ROUP.

ON Wednesday the 27th March current, in the second storey of the Black Turnpike, above the head of Peebles Wynd, fore-street, consisting of Kitchen Utensils, Beds, Tables, Chairs, Grates, good Feather-beds, Bed and Table-linen, Blankets, China, some large Mirrors, Silver-plate, &c. &c. among which are a very handsome Mahogany Clothes-press, with writing Scrutore and Drawers all in one piece, a Settee Chair that mounts like to a tent-bed, with every thing proper; eight carved Mahogany Chairs, stuffed both back and seats with clean blue marine covers; a very good eight-day Clock, with fine Mahogany-case; a small Turkey Carpet, Bed-covers, Window-curtains, &c. &c.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and continue till all is sold off. Mr. Dalgliesh auctioneer.

TEAS AND SPIRITS.

JOHN AITCHISON, at his Tea and Spirit Warehouse, third shop below the head of the Flesh-market Close, Edinburgh, has just now on hand, a Stock of exceeding fine BLACK and GREEN TEAS, purchased at the last sales, all in the original packages, and which, he flatters himself, will be found preferable to any that has been offered to the Public for this some time.

Bohea, - -	4s. 6d. per lib.	Finest Congo,	7s. 6d.
Fine ditto,	5s. 0	Shouchong,	8s. to 8s. 6d.
Congo,	6s. 0	Hyson Green,	12s.
Fine ditto,	7s. 0	Finest ditto,	14s.
Fine old Aquavita,		3s. 6d. per gallon.	
Geneva, - -		4s. 4d. ditto.	

N. B. J. AITCHISON has also on hand a few Flitches of fine BACON, to be sold at 4d. per pound in whole flitches.

ROUP OF MILLINERY GOODS AND HATS.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, in the shop within the Exchange, lately possessed by Walter Seton and Company late merchants in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 27th day of March 1782, betwixt the hours of twelve at noon and one in the afternoon,

The WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE that belonged to the said Walter Seton and Company, consisting of a great Variety of Laces of all kinds, some of them very fine; Worked Goods, Muslins, Persians, Sattins, Silk Hose, Silk and Leather Gloves of all kinds, Ribbons, Fans, &c. &c.; and every other article in the Millinery Branch.

AS ALSO, The WHOLE STOCK OF GOODS that belonged to the deceased Daniel Seton late merchant in Edinburgh in the Hat Trade, consisting of a great variety of fine and coarse Ladies and Gentlemens Hats of all sizes; together with an assortment of Furniture for hats.

The Millinery Goods will be exposed to sale in one Lot, and the whole Hattery articles in another Lot.

The whole of the above goods and inventories thereof may be seen in the shop.

For further particulars apply to Andrew Hamilton clerk to the signet, who will shew the articles of roup, and inventories of the goods.

SALE OF PRIZE GOODS.

TO be SOLD by public auction, in different lots, at the Warehouse of Messrs RAMSAY, WILLIAMSON, and CO. Leith, on Thursday the twenty-eighth day of March current, at ten o'clock forenoon precisely,

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Being part of the Cargo of the BECKY AND HARRIOT, Prize to the LIVELY Privateer, WILLIS MACHEL Commander, taken on her passage from Amsterdam to Boston, viz.

200 pieces Linen.
28 pieces White Sheeting.
71 pieces Russia Sheeting, and Raven Duck.
49 pieces Dowlas.
10 pieces Huckaback.
18 pieces Diaper.
8 Damask Table Cloths.
3 pieces Tike.
29 dozen Check and Linen Handkerchiefs.
39 pieces Buckram.
76 dozen pairs Cotton, Thread, and Worsted Stockings.
18 Worsted Breeches Pieces.
237 pieces Calicoes.
32 pieces Durants and Lastings.
12 pieces Demitty and Quilting.
108 pieces Checks.
27 pieces Jeanet.
2 pieces Thickset.
51 dozen Tapes.
75 gross of Lacing and Bindings.
42 pieces Shallon.
65 pieces Broad Cloth.
246 reams Writing-paper.
560 dozen Pins.
283 dozen Knives and Forks.
4 dozen pairs of Buckles.
243 dozen Pen Knives, Files and Scissars.
12 Tea Trays, Bread Baskets, and Servers.
5350 best Quills.
A quantity of Sealing Wax and Wafers.
380 Lawn and Guaze Handkerchiefs and Aprons.
100 yards of black and white Gauze.
376 lib. of Thread.
100 dozen of Fans.
3 Silk Umbrellas.
10 Beaver Hats.
2 pieces of Carpeting.
12 pieces Osnaburgs.
98 pieces Sail Cloth.
360 Looking-glasses.
3175 feet of Window-glass.
6 boxes of Tin-plates.
41 casks of White Paint.
1000 lib. Lead Shot.
5 casks of Stearch.

And a variety of Millinery and Haberdashery Ware, &c.

The Goods are of the best qualities, and will be shown three days before the sale. Catalogues will be had by applying as above.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAPPY in the Retrospect of an experienced successful Medicine, the Proprietor begs the attention of his correspondents to observe, that he has relinquished business but that which immediately pertains to the administration of his ANTISCORBHTIC DROPS, and is removed into Soho Square, London, where the poor, afflicted with either the Scurvy, Gout, Rheumatism, &c. may expect to find the usual friendship they have witnessed for many years at the Dispensary, Mount Row, Westminster Bridge, Surry.

Soho Square. FRANCIS SPILSBURY.

N. B. Mr SPILSBURY's excellent Treatise on the Scurvy, Gout, Diet, &c. with his valuable Drops, may be had in bottles of 4 s. and 7 s. each, at Mr C. Elliot bookseller, Edinburgh; W. Sharp, Inverness; J. Gillies, Perth; E. Wilson. Dumfries; G. Elliot, Kelso; James Duncan, Glasgow; Mrs Thomson, Aberdeen.

The following Cure deserves the serious attention of those afflicted with the Scurvy, &c.

To Mr Charles Elliot *Bookseller, Edinburgh.*

SIR,

BETTY HAMILTON, in the parish of St Boswells, begs leave to return you her thankful acknowledgements for the benefit she has received from your charitable distribution of Mr Spilsbury's Antiscorbutic Drops. She had been afflicted with a violent scorbutic disorder for upwards of twenty years, which sometimes rendered her unable to do any kind of business for her subsistence; nor could she find any relief from medicines, till the month of August 1780, when, I being in Edinburgh, in person made application to you, by a certificate from the Minister and Elders of this parish. The benefit she received from the first bottle induced her to make a second application; and in less than three months was perfectly cured, and still enjoys a good state of health.

As she cannot write, she desires me to subscribe,

For BETTY HAMILTON,

Lessudden, Nov. 20. 1781. JOHN LANG.

A SLOOP AT LEITH FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

The Good Sloop the PEGGY of LEITH, burden 50 tons or thereby, built in Leith, well found, and in good condition.

Apply to William Douglas merchant in Leith.

Not to be repeated.

By authority of the Right Honourable the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty,

UPON Friday the 19th day of April next, at Edinburgh, within the ordinary Court place, betwixt the hours of one and two o'clock afternoon, there is to be SOLD the Sloop THE SWALLOW OF PORTSOY, Float-boat, Furniture, and Apparelling, as she presently lies in the harbour of Portsoy. To be set up at the sum of 140 l. Sterling.

The inventary of the said Sloop, and conditions of roup, are to be seen in the hands of the clerks of Admiralty, and of Mr Samuel Watson, one of the procurators before the said High Court.

IT is requested, that all those who are Creditors upon the Estate of the deceased PROVOST WATSON in St Andrews, and Mrs WATSON his mother, will immediately lodge a note of their debts with William Chalmers writer in Edinburgh, mentioning the securities they have; and also, that all those that are debtors, will pay their money to the said William Chalmers, who has powers to discharge the same.——Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES MACPHERSON, late Mason at Dean.

AS the Factor for the Creditors with whom they formerly lodged their claims of debt is since dead, it is probable that some of them may be a-missing,—it is therefore intreated, that all those who either have or have not formerly lodged claims, will, betwixt and the 25th of April next, give in to James Gray writer in Edinburgh, the Trustee, particular notes of their debts, as a division of the funds will thereafter be made, in which every creditor who has not lodged such note, and whose claim shall not be found amongst the factor's papers, will be excluded from a share.

TO BE SOLD,

THE southmost LODGING in St John's Street, east row, with Coach-house and Stables thereto belonging. The House is fit to accommodate a large family, and may be seen every Monday and Thursday, betwixt twelve and two o'clock.

For further particulars, application may be made to James Bremner writer in Edinburgh.

TO be LET, for such number of years as parties shall agree, and to be entered to immediately,

The House and Garden of DALLAMUIR, and Bleachfield of MARYBURGH, and the whole Machinery and Bleaching Utensils, and the Lint-mill thereto belonging. The situation is very convenient, as it lies near the turnpike-road, within five miles of Kinross, ten from the North Queen's Ferry, and six from Dunfermline. The Bleachfield is well frequented, and the Machinery in good order, and a good supply of water. The premisses would also answer well for a Distillery or Brewery; and if a farm is wanted, the tenant can be sufficiently accommodated therewith. Any person whom this may suit may apply to Robert Bruce at Blair House, near Kinross.

N. B. The present tenant is provided in another farm, and is desirous of removing immediately.

HOUSE OF BANKTON,

In the parish of Prestonpans.

TO be LET, and entered to immediately, The HOUSE, Pigeon-House, and Offices of BANKTON, with about 22 acres of Land, formed into several inclosures, as presently possessed by W. Hope-Weir, Esq; of Craigiehall. The house is large, well disposed, and elegantly fitted up. It is pleasantly situated in East Lothian, in the neighbourhood of coal and two market towns, and within seven miles of Edinburgh. It commands extensive and agreeable prospects, and is well supplied with water from two excellent springs.

Any person inclining to treat for a set, may apply to John Buchan, James's Court; and the house may be seen every week day between the hours of eleven forenoon and two afternoon.

There is a stage coach from Edinburgh to Prestonpans every day, which is within half a mile of the house.

House and Farm in Roxburghshire to Let.

TO be LET for one or more years as can be agreed upon, the MANSION-HOUSE of LONGNEWTON, consisting of six fire-rooms, and other conveniencies, with gardens and farm offices, and 70 acres of good well inclosed grounds, in pasture and tillage, around the house; all lying in the parish of Ancrum, and county of Roxburgh. The entry to the houses and pasture land to be at Whitsunday, to the arable land at Michaelmas 1782. The premisses lie nigh to the great turnpike roads leading south and north, and east and west, through Roxburghshire, within five miles of Jedburgh, eleven miles of Hawick, nine miles of Kelso, and four miles of Melrose.

For particulars enquire at the Honourable George Cranstoun residing at Longnewton, or at Thomas Tod writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament, or New Session-House of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 19th of June next, between the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Eight Merk Land of NETHER LOCHERWOODS, with the lands and pertinents, lying within the barony of Carlaverock, parish of Ruthwell, and shire of Dumfries.

The free proven rental, after all deductions, is L. 101 17 11 11-12ths

And the value thereof, at 22 years purchase, is L. 2241 15 10 2-12ths.

These Lands are of very considerable extent, mostly arable, and lie upon the water of Locher, about seven miles from Dumfries. A mansion-house has been built within these few years; and there are considerable plantations of young timber upon the lands. They hold feu of the family of Nithsdale.

The articles of sale and progress, with a plan of the lands, may be seen at the office of Mr Kirkpatrick depute-clerk of Session; and further information will be got by applying to William Dick writer to the signet.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by roup in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 26th day of June 1782, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of LECKIEBANK, containing about 162 acres arable, and 80 acres pasture, in the parish of Auchtermuchty and county of Fife.

The lands are mostly inclosed and subdivided with stone and lime fences, and completely watered; are of an excellent soil, and good condition, having been for several years past in the hands of the proprietor; and entitle to a freehold qualification in the county. There is a very neat house, and complete set of offices, with a good kitchen garden and pidgeon-house. The situation is remarkably beautiful, dry, and healthy, and overlooks all the plain from Strathmiglo to Cupar.

The place will be shown by applying at the house of Leckiebank.—Those inclining for a private purchase may apply to William Peaston, Esq; of Soutra, at his house in Cupar Fife; or to Robert Stewart writer in Edinburgh, who will shew the title deeds.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.——The price as follows: viz 46 s. 6 d. *per annum*, when sent by post; 40 s. 6 d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6 d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.